



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

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U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

Standard

National Airspace System (NAS)

Open System Interconnection (OSI)

Naming and Addressing

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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DOCUMENT CHANGE NOTICE

1. Originator Name and Address SEIC Washington, DC		2. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved	3. Code Identification N/A	4. Standard No. FAA-STD-042A
7. System Designation NAS	8. Related ECR/NCP No. see #14	9. Contract No. DTFA01-84-C-00017	10. Contractual Activity N/A	6. DCN No. 1
11. Configuration Item Nomenclature National Airspace System (NAS) Open System Interconnection (OSI) Naming and Addressing, FAA-STD-042A		12. Effectivity N/A		
<p>This notice informs recipients that the standard identified by the number (and revision letter) shown in block 4 has been changed. The pages changed by this DCN (being those furnished herewithin) carry the same date as the DCN. The page numbers and dates listed below in the summary of changed pages, combined with nonlisted pages of the original issue of the revision shown in block 4, constitute the current version of this specification.</p>				
13. DCN No.	14. Pages changed	S*	A/D*	15. Date
1	NCP 16346 baselines this standard.		A	5/05/94

*S = Indicates Supersedes Earlier Pages *A = Indicates Added Page *D = Indicates Deleted Page

Page 1 of 1

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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FOREWORD

This standard establishes the requirements for ensuring the uniformity and uniqueness of Open System Interconnection (OSI) names and addresses within the National Airspace System (NAS). The requirements herein are consistent with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) OSI registration authorities.

This standard includes definitions in Paragraph 6.1.

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	SCOPE	1
1.1	Scope	1
1.2	Purpose	1
2.	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	3
2.1	Government Documents	3
2.2	Non-Government Documents	3
3.	REQUIREMENTS	7
3.1	General Requirements	7
3.2	Names	7
3.2.1	Title Naming Rules	7
3.2.1.1	Object Classes	7
3.2.1.1.1	Top	7
3.2.1.1.2	Alias	7
3.2.1.1.3	Country	7
3.2.1.1.4	Locality	7
3.2.1.1.5	Organization	7
3.2.1.1.6	Organizational Unit	7
3.2.1.1.7	Organizational Person	7
3.2.1.1.8	Organizational Role	7
3.2.1.1.9	Group of Names	7
3.2.1.1.10	Application Process	7
3.2.1.1.11	Application Entity	9
3.2.1.1.12	Directory System Agent	9
3.2.1.1.13	Device	9
3.2.1.2	Attribute Types and Syntaxes	9
3.2.1.2.1	Organizational Attribute Types	9
3.2.1.2.2	Geographical Attribute Types	9
3.2.1.2.3	OSI Application Attribute Types	9
3.2.1.2.4	Labeling Attribute Types	10
3.2.1.2.5	Telecommunications Attribute Types	10
3.2.1.3	NAS Titles	10
3.2.1.3.1	Application Process Titles	10
3.2.1.3.2	Application Entity Qualifier	11
3.2.1.3.3	Application Entity Titles	11
3.3	Addresses	14
3.3.1	Network Service Access Point	14
3.3.1.1	NSAP Assignment	14
3.3.1.2	NAS NSAP Address Format	14

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3.3.1.2.1	Initial Domain Part	14
3.3.2	Presentation Service Access Point	16
3.3.2.1	Selector Values	16
3.3.2.1.1	Presentation Selector	16
3.3.2.1.2	Session Selector	17
3.3.2.1.3	Transport Selector	17
3.3.3	Session Service Access Point	17
3.3.4	Transport Service Access Point	17
3.3.5	Subnetwork Point of Attachment	17
3.3.5.1	Data Network Identification Code	17
3.3.5.2	Network Termination Number	19
3.3.5.2.1	Subnetwork Identifier	19
3.3.5.2.2	Location Identifier	19
3.3.5.2.3	System Type	19
3.3.5.2.4	Device Address	19
3.3.5.2.5	Sub-address	19
4.	QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS	21
5.	PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY	23
6.	NOTES	25
6.1	Definitions	25
6.1.1	Reference Model Definitions	25
6.1.2	Naming and Addressing Definitions	25
6.1.3	Application Layer Structure Definitions	25
6.1.4	Network Layer Addressing Definitions	25
6.1.5	The Directory Model Definitions	25
6.1.6	File Transfer, Access, and Management (FTAM) Definitions	26
6.1.7	Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) Definitions	26
6.2	Abbreviations and Acronyms	27
10.	APPENDIX I END-SYSTEM ID PARAMETER VALUES	I-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
LIST OF FIGURES		
Figure 3.2.1-1	Directory Information Tree	8
Figure 3.2.1.3.3-1	AE Title Format	12
Figure 3.3.1-1	NSAP Address Formats	15
Figure 3.3.5-1	SNPA Address Format	18

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This standard establishes the requirements for the composition of names that identify data communication objects and addresses used to define the location of those objects used in National Airspace System (NAS) open systems (intermediate and end-systems).

Naming and addressing requirements necessary for NAS open system communications with the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network (ATN) are contained in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) ATN Manual.

1.2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to define the requirements for ensuring the uniqueness of OSI names and addresses. The abstract and transfer syntaxes used are not the subject of this document. Adherence to the requirements in this standard is required to achieve interoperability between NAS and ATN open end-systems.

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Government Documents. The following documents form a part of this standard to the extent specified herein. In the event of conflict between the documents referenced herein and the contents of this standard, the contents of this standard shall be considered the superseding requirement.

FAA Standards

Order 7350.6 Location Identifiers

Federal Standards

FIPS PUB 146-1 Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP), Version 2.0

FIPS PUB 5-2 Codes for the Identification of the States, District of Columbia, and Outlying Area of the United States and Associated Areas

2.2 Non-Government Documents. The following documents form a part of this standard to the extent specified herein. In the event of conflict between the documents referenced herein and the contents of this standard, the contents of this standard shall be considered the superseding requirement.

International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) Recommendations

CCITT-X.121 International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks, 1984

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO 3166:1988 Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, 3rd Edition

ISO 6523:1984 Data Interchange – Structure for the Identification of Organizations, 1st Edition

ISO 7498-1:1984 Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Part 1: Basic Reference Model, 1st Edition

ISO/IEC 7498-3:1989 Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and Addressing, 1st Edition

ISO/IEC 8073:1988 Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection Oriented Transport Protocol Specification, 2nd Edition

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

ISO 8327:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Connection Oriented Session Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8348:1987/ AD2:1988	Information Processing Systems – Data Communications – Network Service Definition – Addendum 2: Network Layer Addressing
ISO 8571-4:1988	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – File Transfer, Access, and Management – Part 4: File Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8602:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Protocol for Providing the Connectionless-mode Transport Service, 1st Edition
ISO 8823:1988	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection Oriented Presentation Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8824:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9041-1:1990	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Virtual Terminal Basic Class Protocol – Part 1: Specification
ISO 9072-2:1989	Information Processing Systems – Text Communication – Remote Operation – Part 2: Protocol Specification
ISO/IEC 9545:1989	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer Structure, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-2:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 2: Models, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-5:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 5: Protocol Specifications, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 6: Selected Attribute Types, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-7:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 7: Selected Object Classes, 1st Edition

ISO/IEC 10021-6:1990	Information Processing – Text Communication – Message Oriented Text Interchange System – Part 6: Protocol Specification
ISO/IEC 10026-3:1992	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Distributed Transaction Processing – Part 3: Protocol Specification

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

ICAO ATN Manual: 1993	Manual of the Aeronautical Telecommunication Network, 2nd Edition
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FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General Requirements. NAS open end-systems shall use unambiguous names and unique addresses. The names and addresses shall be assigned to NAS open system data communication objects in accordance with the requirements stated within this standard. They shall also be registered with the designated FAA registration authority. In addition, the names and addresses shall be stored in the NAS directory information base (NDIB) in accordance with the requirements stated herein and the NAS OSI directory standard to be specified.

3.2 Names. Two types of names may be assigned: a "title" or an "identifier." Titles will be assigned to objects defined for and accessible to users of open end-systems. Identifiers will be assigned to objects defined for use by the end-systems.

3.2.1 Title Naming Rules. Titles shall be assigned to objects in accordance with the directory information tree (DIT) naming rules defined herein and based on Annex B of ISO 9594-7, The Directory - Part 7: Selected Object Classes. The DIT provides a hierarchical structure to unambiguously name and locate objects stored in the NDIB (see Figure 3.2.1-1).

3.2.1.1 Object Classes. The NDIB shall support the object classes defined in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1.1.1 Top. The top object class is a special object class of which every other class is a subclass.

3.2.1.1.2 Alias. The alias object class shall be used to assign an optional name, or pointer to an entry in the DIT.

3.2.1.1.3 Country. The country object class shall be used to represent country entries (i.e., U.S.).

3.2.1.1.4 Locality. The locality object class shall be used to represent locality entries in the DIT. This class shall be used to represent FAA locations including airports, area control facilities, flight service stations, airport towers, the FAA Technical Center, and other FAA locations.

3.2.1.1.5 Organization. The organization object class shall be used to represent organization entries. At a minimum, the organization object class representing the "FAA" shall be supported.

3.2.1.1.6 Organizational Unit. The organizational unit object class shall be used to represent FAA organizational unit entries [e.g., Advanced Automation Program (AAP)].

3.2.1.1.7 Organizational Person. The organizational person object class shall be used for entries representing persons within the FAA organization.

3.2.1.1.8 Organizational Role. The organizational role object class shall be used for entries representing FAA positions or roles within FAA organizational units.

3.2.1.1.9 Group of Names. The group of names object class shall be used to represent distribution list entries.

3.2.1.1.10 Application Process. The application process object class shall be used for entries representing NAS application processes on open end-systems.

FAA-STD-042A
May 5, 1994

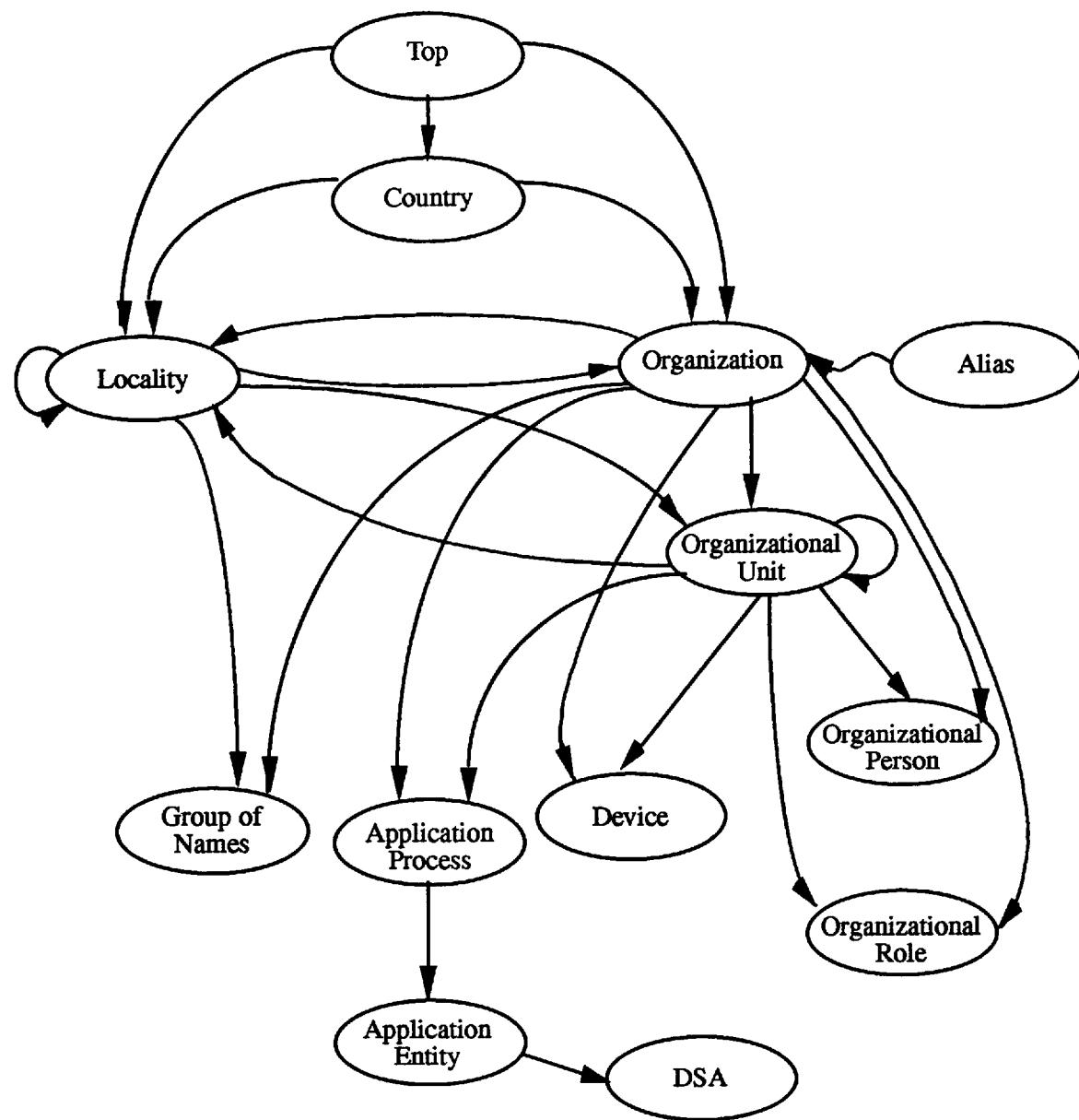


Figure 3.2.1-1 Directory Information Tree

3.2.1.1.11 Application Entity. The application entity object class shall be used for entries representing those aspects of a NAS application process pertinent to OSI communications.

3.2.1.1.12 Directory System Agent. The directory system agent (DSA) object class shall be used to define entries representing DSAs.

3.2.1.1.13 Device. The device object class shall be used to represent FAA physical communication entities within the NAS OSI environment [i.e., Local Communication Network (LCN) and National Airspace Data Interchange Network (NADIN) Packet Switched Network (PSN)].

3.2.1.2 Attribute Types and Syntaxes. The NDIB shall support the attribute types defined in the following paragraphs. These attribute types shall conform to the values and syntaxes defined herein and in ISO 9594-6, The Directory - Part 6: Selected Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.1 Organizational Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.1.1 Organization Name. The organization name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.1.2 Organizational Unit Name. The organization unit name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.1.3 Title. The title attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.2 Geographical Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.2.1 Country Name. The country name attribute type shall have a printable string syntax of size two octets which identifies a country code defined in ISO 3166.

3.2.1.2.2.2 Locality Name. The locality name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 128 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

The values stored in the NDIB shall consist of FAA location identifiers, defined in FAA Order 7350.6, and shall have a length of 4 octets.

3.2.1.2.2.3 State or Province Name. The state or province attribute type value, which identifies a state code defined in FIPS PUB 5-2 or a Province outside the U.S., shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 128 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

The values for state codes stored in the NDIB shall be a printable string of two characters. The values for the province shall be assigned by specific countries.

3.2.1.2.3 OSI Application Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.3.1 Presentation Address. The presentation address attribute type value, which specifies the presentation address associated with an object representing an application entity, shall consist of a sequence of the following information:

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

- a. presentation selector (PSEL)
- b. session selector (SSEL)
- c. transport selector (TSEL)
- d. network service access point (NSAP) addresses

The PSEL, SSEL, and TSEL shall have an octet string format and a length of two octets. NSAP addresses shall have an octet string format and a length of 20 octets.

3.2.1.2.3.2 Supported Application Context. The supported application context attribute type value, that specifies the application context(s) which the object entry supports, shall have an object identifier syntax. This attribute value shall contain the object identifier value specified for the protocol identified by the application entity.

3.2.1.2.4 Labeling Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.4.1 Common Name. The common name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum length of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.4.2 Surname. The surname attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum length of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.4.3 Serial Number. The serial number attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 64 characters.

3.2.1.2.5 Telecommunications Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.5.1 Telephone Number. The telephone number attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 14 characters.

3.2.1.2.5.2 Facsimile Telephone Number. The facsimile telephone number attribute value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 14 characters.

3.2.1.2.5.3 X.121 Address. The X.121 address attribute type value shall have a numeric string syntax and have a length of 14 decimal digits. The X.121 address may contain an international prefix (P) which shall have a numeric string syntax and have a length of one decimal digit.

3.2.1.3 NAS Titles.

3.2.1.3.1 Application Process Titles. The AP Title shall be composed of a sequence of relative distinguished names. A relative distinguished name is made up of a set of attribute types and attribute values. The AP Title shall be composed of four attribute types: organization, organizational unit, common name 1, and common name 2. The attribute value shall be left-justified and with blanks filled in.

The combination of the attribute values will uniquely identify the application process.

An example of an AP Title for an application process which processes flight plans on the Area Control Computer Complex (ACCC) processor in area control facility (ACF) number 1 is as follows:

AP TITLE = {FAAbbbAAPbbbACCC01.FPbbbb}

where b=blank

3.2.1.3.1.1 Organization. The organization attribute type shall specify the organization with which the object is affiliated. The attribute value shall be a printable string of six characters (e.g., FAAbbb, where b = blank). This value, obtained from the General Services Administration (GSA), shall be used to describe objects in terms of organizations with which they are associated.

3.2.1.3.1.2 Organizational Unit. The organizational unit attribute type shall specify the organizational unit with which the object is affiliated. The attribute value shall be of a printable string of six characters (e.g., AAPbbb).

3.2.1.3.1.3 Common Name 1. Common name 1 attribute type identifies the open end-system within the organizational unit. The attribute value shall be of a printable string syntax of six characters (e.g., ACCC01) which identifies a particular open end-system.

3.2.1.3.1.4 Common Name 2. Common name 2 attribute type identifies a particular process within an open end-system. The attribute value shall be of a printable string syntax of six characters (e.g., FPbbbb) which identifies a particular process.

3.2.1.3.2 Application Entity Qualifier. The application entity (AE) qualifier shall be an implicit relative distinguished name with a common name attribute type. The attribute value shall be assigned as follows:

- 10 Remote Operations Service Element (ROSE) Protocol (ISO 9072-2)
- 20 File Transfer, Access and Management (FTAM) Protocol (ISO 8571-4)
- 30 Message Handling System (MHS) Protocol (ISO 10021-6)
- 40 Transaction Processing (TP) Protocol (ISO 10026-3)
- 50 Virtual terminal (VT) Protocol (ISO 9041-1)

An example of an AE qualifier for an application process using FTAM is as follows:

AE Qualifier = {20}

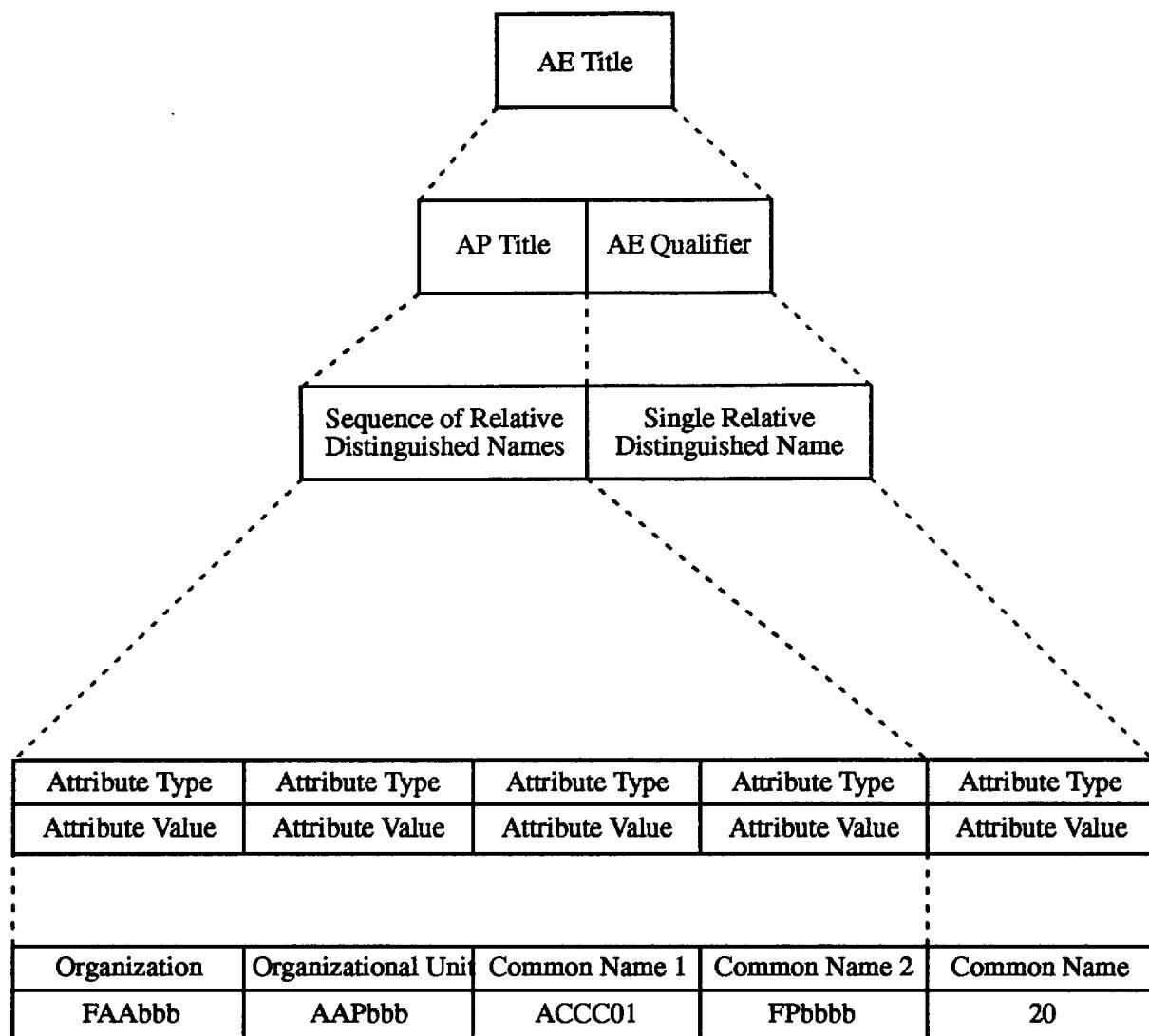
3.2.1.3.3 Application Entity Titles. An application entity (AE) title shall be assigned to each NAS AE as shown in Figure 3.2.1.3.3-1. It shall be composed of an application process (AP) title and an AE qualifier as defined in ISO 7498-3, Basic Reference Model - Part 3: Naming and Addressing. The amalgamation of the AP title and the AE qualifier shall produce an AE title that uniquely identifies a NAS system application entity.

An example of an AE title for an application process using FTAM is as follows:

AE TITLE = {FAAbbbAAPbbbACCC01.FPbbbb.20}

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994



b = blank

Figure 3.2.1.3.3-1 AE Title Format

3.2.2 Identifiers Naming Rules. Object identifiers shall be assigned to OSI object-types such as application contexts, abstract syntaxes, and transfer syntaxes.

All object identifiers shall be assigned in accordance with Clause 26 of ISO 8824: Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), and the following rules:

- a. The identifier shall contain a name form and a number form.
- b. The identifier shall be assigned to one object.
- c. The name form shall be an English description of the identified object.
- d. The number form shall be a numeric, sequential value.

The object identifier structure for ISO protocol standards shall be as specified in Appendix B of ISO 8824 and is made up of the following identifiers:

- a. The first identifier, "iso", denotes the applicable registration authority. The value "1" shall be used for ISO specified object identifiers.
- b. The second identifier, "standard", denotes the type of entity from which the object is derived. The value "0" shall be used to denote "ISO standard".
- c. The third identifier, "standard number", specifies the number of ISO standard.
- d. The remaining identifiers shall have values as specified in the international standard.

The object identifier structure for CCITT protocol standards shall be as specified in Appendix C of ISO 8824.

The object identifier structure for joint ISO-CCITT protocol standards shall be as specified in Appendix D of ISO 8824.

Object identifiers for international protocol standards are specified in the standard.

To be able to run an application process which contains FTAM and the association control service element (ACSE) as application service elements (ASE), the object identifier for the application context name is defined as follows:

{ iso standard 8571 application-context (1) iso-ftam (1) }
or
{ 1 0 8571 1 1 }

The object identifier for the abstract syntax name is defined as follows:

{ iso standard 8571 abstract-syntax (2) ftam-pci (1) }
or
(1 0 8571 2 1)

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

The object identifier for the transfer syntax is defined as follows:

{ joint-iso-ccitt asn1 (1) basic-encoding (1) }

or

{ 2 1 1 }

3.3 Addresses.

3.3.1 Network Service Access Point. A network service access point (NSAP) address shall be assigned to each NAS open end-system. They shall be unique within the FAA and consistent with the Government OSI Profile (GOSIP), Version 2.0, and Aeronautical Telecommunication Network (ATN) NSAP format requirements as shown in Figure 3.3.1-1. All NAS open end-systems shall use NSAP addresses in their network service protocol headers, allowing the systems to be clearly identified.

3.3.1.1 NSAP Assignment. NAS end-systems NSAP addresses shall be assigned by the FAA. ICAO shall assign NSAP addresses for ATN users.

3.3.1.2 NAS NSAP Address Format. The NSAP address structure for the NAS end-systems shall be 20 octets in length and have two basic parts: the initial domain part (IDP) and the domain specific part (DSP). For NAS end-systems communicating to ATN users, the NSAP address structure (field, value, size) shall be in accordance with chapter 7 of the ICAO ATN Manual

3.3.1.2.1 Initial Domain Part. The IDP of the NSAP address for the NAS end-systems consists of two parts: the authority and format identifier (AFI) and the initial domain identifier (IDI).

3.3.1.2.1.1 Authority and Format Identifier. The AFI field for the NAS end-systems shall be one octet in length. It shall contain the decimal value "47" according to GOSIP version 2. The AFI value specifies that the IDI part is interpreted as a four decimal digit International Code Designator (ICD) and that the DSP has a binary abstract syntax.

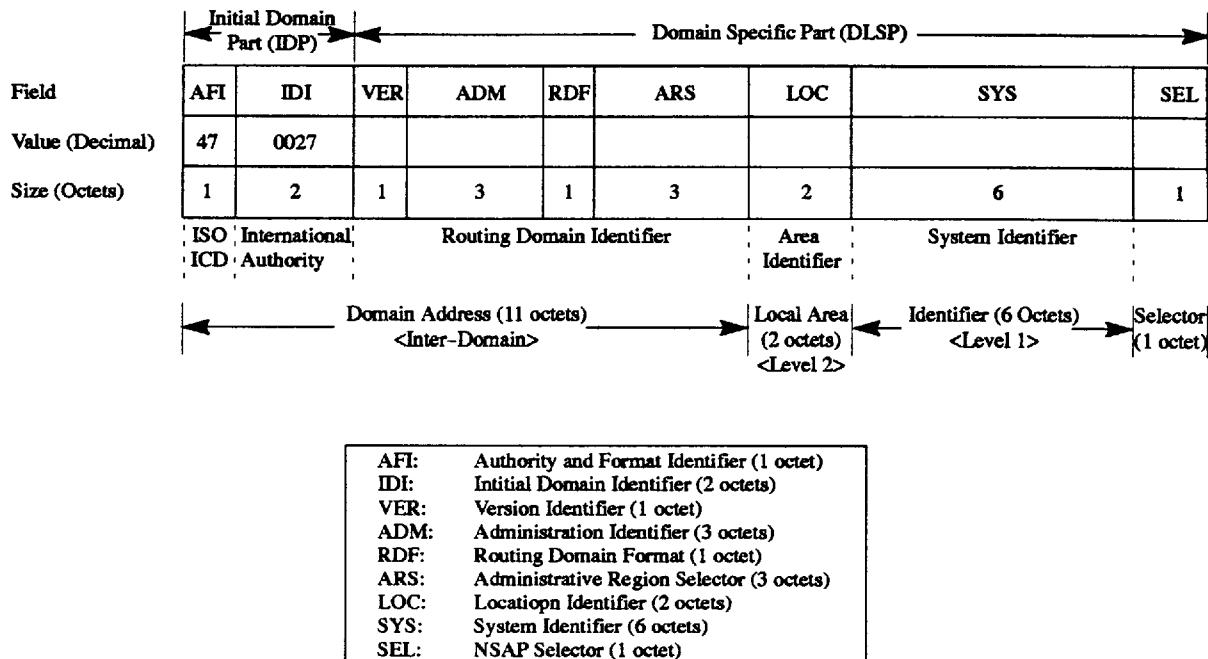
3.3.1.2.1.2 Initial Domain Identifier. The IDI field for the NAS end-systems shall be two octets in length. It shall contain the ICD code "0005" which identifies the civil U.S. Government addressing domain. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is the administrative authority for civil and military U.S. Government addressing domains. The assignment of addresses to the civil government has been delegated to the GSA.

3.3.1.2.2 Domain Specific Part. The DSP shall consist of seven parts: the DSP format identifier (DFI), administrative authority identifier (AAI), reserved (RS), routing domain (RD), area (Area), end-system identifier (System), and NSAP selector (NSEL) fields. Each field shall be represented in binary.

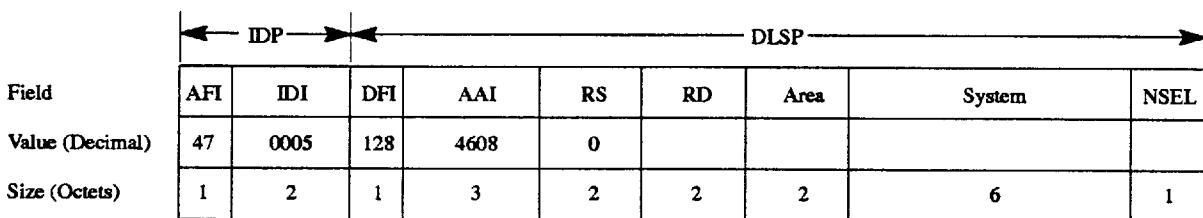
3.3.1.2.2.1 DSP Format Identifier. The DFI field for the NAS end-systems shall be one octet in length. It shall contain the value "10000000" or "128" in decimal, specifying the DSP format defined under ICD "0005".

3.3.1.2.2.2 Administrative Authority Identifier. The AAI field for the NAS end-systems shall be three octets in length. It shall contain the value "001200", expressed as a hexadecimal number, identifying the Department of Transportation (DOT)/FAA as the administrative subauthority, under GSA, responsible for the allocation and assignment of the remaining portion of the DSP.

May 5, 1994



a. ATN NSAP Address Format



b. GOSIP NSAP Address Format

Figure 3.3.1-1 NSAP Address Formats

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

3.3.1.2.2.3 Reserved. The RS field for the NAS end-systems shall be two octets in length. It shall contain the value “0000” indicating that the field is reserved for future use.

3.3.1.2.2.4 Routing Domain. The RD field for the NAS end-systems shall be two octets in length and shall indicate the unique routing domain within the NAS administrative domain. It shall contain a value in the range of “0000” to “FFFF”, expressed as a hexadecimal number.

3.3.1.2.2.5 Area. The AR field for the NAS end-systems shall be two octets in length and shall indicate the unique routing area within the NAS routing domain. It shall contain a value in the range of “0000” to “FFFF”, expressed as a hexadecimal number.

3.3.1.2.2.6 End-system Identifier. The ESID field for the NAS end-systems shall be six octets in length. It shall contain a value in the range of “000000000000” to “FFFFFFFFFFFF”, expressed as a hexadecimal number. It is the unique logical value which shall be assigned to each open end-system in the NAS. The ESID field shall consist of three parameters, location identifier (LI), system type (ST), and processor number (PN), as shown in Figure 3.3.1-1b.

3.3.1.2.2.7 NSAP Selector. The NSEL field shall be one octet in length, identifying the network service user. It shall contain a value in the range of “01” to “FF”, expressed as a hexadecimal. The following values shall be used:

<u>NSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Transport or Application Protocol</u>
01	ISO 8073 (Connection-Oriented Transport)
02	ISO 8602 (Connectionless-Mode Transport)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2 Presentation Service Access Point. The presentation service access point (PSAP) address for the NAS end-systems shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the AEs. The tuple shall be in the form: {presentation selector (PSEL), session selector (SSEL), transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}. Selector values are unique only within the scope of an open end-system.

3.3.2.1 Selector Values.

3.3.2.1.1 Presentation Selector. The PSEL field for the NAS end-systems shall be one octet in length, identifying the presentation service user (i.e. the AE). It shall contain a value in the range of “01” to “ff”, expressed as a hexadecimal number. The following values shall be used:

<u>PSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Application Protocol</u>
01	ISO 9072-2 (ROSE)
02	ISO 8571-4 (FTAM)
03	ISO 10021-6 (MHS)
04	ISO 10026-3 (TP)
05	ISO 9041-1 (VT)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2.1.2 Session Selector. The SSEL field for the NAS end-systems shall be one octet in length, identifying the session service user. It shall contain a value in the range of "01" to "FF", expressed as a hexadecimal number. The following values shall be used:

<u>SSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Presentation or Application Protocol</u>
01	ISO 8823 (Connection-Oriented Presentation)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2.1.3 Transport Selector. The TSEL field for the NAS end-systems shall be one octet in length, identifying the transport service user. It shall contain a value in the range of "01" to "FF", expressed as a hexadecimal number. The following values shall be used:

<u>TSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Session or Application Protocol</u>
01	ISO 8327 (Connection-Oriented Session)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.3 Session Service Access Point. The session service access point (SSAP) address for the NAS end-systems shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the session entity. The tuple shall be in the form: {session selector (SSEL), transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}.

3.3.4 Transport Service Access Point. The transport service access point (TSAP) address for the NAS end-systems shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the transport entity. The tuple shall be in the form: {transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}.

3.3.5 Subnetwork Point of Attachment. A subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) address shall be assigned to each open system (intermediate and end-systems) that have direct connectivity to the NADIN packet switched network (PSN).

It shall be unique within the NADIN PSN. The SNPA address format shall be consistent with the CCITT-X.121, as shown in Figure 3.3.5-1. It shall consist of a single decimal digit international prefix (P) and a 14 decimal digit address. The SNPA address shall have two basic parts, the data network identification code (DNIC) and the network termination number (NTN). The International Prefix shall only be used for a call being made to an open system connected to a public data network in a different country. SNPA addresses shall be mapped to NSAP addresses in accordance with the NAS OSI directory standards to be specified.

3.3.5.1 Data Network Identification Code. The DNIC shall be four decimal digits in length consisting of SNPA digits 1-4. Digit 1 shall be used to indicate world zones such as North America, Europe, etc. Together, digits 1-3 shall specify the data country code (DCC) as defined in CCITT X.121, providing identification of the country, or geographical area. The digit 4 shall be used to specify the network identification number (NID).

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

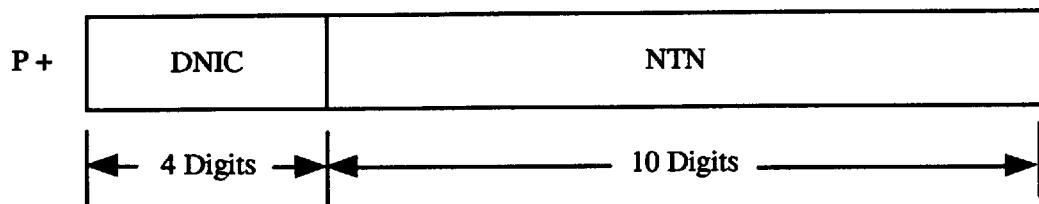
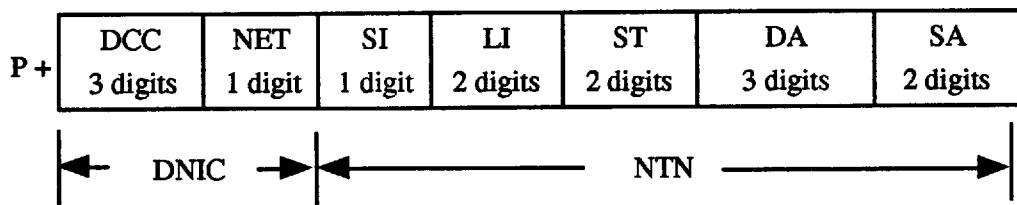
Basic SNPA (X.121) Address Format**NAS SNPA (X.121) Address Format**

Figure 3.3.5-1 SNPA Address Format

3.3.5.2 Network Termination Number. The NTN shall be 10 decimal digits in length consisting of SNPA digits 5-10. It shall consist of the subnetwork identifier (SI), location identifier (LI), system type (ST), device address (DA), and sub-address (SA).

3.3.5.2.1 Subnetwork Identifier. The SI shall be one decimal digit in length. It shall be used to identify the subnetwork of the open system. See Appendix I, Section 10.1 for appropriate values.

3.3.5.2.2 Location Identifier. The LI shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to identify the physical location of the open system. See Appendix I, Section 10.2 for appropriate values.

3.3.5.2.3 System Type. The ST shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to identify the open system or device type. See Appendix I, Section 10.3 for appropriate values.

3.3.5.2.4 Device Address. The DA shall be three decimal digits in length. It shall be used to specify the port number representing the open system's logical connectivity to the NADIN PSN.

3.3.5.2.5 Sub-address. The SA shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to specify the sub-port number (i.e., packet assembler/ disassembler port) representing the open system's or device's logical connection to the NADIN PSN.

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

This section is not applicable to this standard.

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

This section is not applicable to this standard.

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

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6. NOTES

6.1 Definitions.

6.1.1 Reference Model Definitions. This standard is based on the concepts contained in ISO 7498 and uses the following terms defined in it:

- a. Application-process
- b. Application-entity

6.1.2 Naming and Addressing Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 7498-3:

- a. Application-process title
- b. Application-entity qualifier
- c. Application-entity title
- d. Descriptive names
- e. Addresses
- f. Naming and addressing authority
- g. (N)-Selector; (N)-address-selector
- h. System title name
- i. (N)-entity-type

6.1.3 Application Layer Structure Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 9545:

- a. Application-association
- b. Application-context
- c. Application-entity-invocation
- d. Application-process-invocation
- e. Application-process-type

6.1.4 Network Layer Addressing Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8348/AD2:

- a. Network service access point (NSAP)
- b. Subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA)
- c. Naming and addressing domains
- d. Abstract syntax
- e. Authorities

6.1.5 The Directory Model Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 9594-2:

- a. Attribute
- b. Attribute types
- c. Attribute values
- d. Attribute syntaxes
- e. Directory system agent
- f. Object classes

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

6.1.6 File Transfer, Access, and Management (FTAM) Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8571-4:

- a. File models
- b. Constraint sets
- c. Document types
- d. Transfer syntaxes

6.1.7 Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) Definitions. This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8824:

- a. Numeric string
- b. Object identifier
- c. Printable string

6.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms.

AAI	administrative authority identifier
AAP	advanced automation program
AD	addendum
AE	application entity
AFI	authority and format identifier
ALP	application layer protocol
AMA	administrative authority
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AP	application process
AR	area
ASE	application service element
ASN	abstract syntax notation
ATN	Aeronautical Telecommunication Network
CCITT	International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
CLNS	connectionless-mode network service
CMIP	common management information protocol
CONS	connection oriented network service
DA	device address
DCC	data country code
DFI	DSP format identifier
DIT	directory information tree
DNIC	data network identification code
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSA	directory system agent
DSP	domain specific part
ESID	end-system identifier
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FIPS	federal information processing standards
FP	flight plan
FTAM	file transfer, access, and management
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile
GSA	General Services Administration
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICD	international code designator
IDF	identifier format
IDI	initial domain identifier
IDP	initial domain part
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IS	intermediate system
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCN	local communications network
LI	location identifier
LID	location identifier

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

MHS	Message Handling System
MPS	maintenance processor subsystem
MSN	message switching network
NADIN	National Airspace Data Interchange Network
NAS	National Airspace System
NDIB	NAS directory information base
NET	network identification number
NID	network identification number
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NSAP	network service access point
NSEL	NSAP selector
NTN	network termination number
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PCI	protocol control information
PN	processor number
PSAP	presentation service access point
PSEL	presentation selector
PSN	packet switched network
PUB	publication
RD	routing domain
ROSE	remote operations service element
RS	reserved
SA	sub-address
SI	subnetwork identifier
SNPA	subnetwork point of attachment
SSAP	session service access point
SSEL	session selector
ST	system type
STD	standard
TMP	traffic management processor
TP	Transaction Processing
TSAP	transport service access point
TSEL	transport selector
U.S.	United States
VT	Virtual Terminal

APPENDIX I

10. END-SYSTEM ID PARAMETER VALUES

10.1 Subnetwork ID (SI).

0 - NADIN PSN

1 - Reserved

10.2 Location ID (LI).

ACF Location ID

1 - ZAB	Albuquerque
2 - ZAN	Anchorage
3 - ZTL	Atlanta
4 - ZBW	Boston
5 - ZAU	Chicago
6 - ZOB	Cleveland
7 - ZDV	Denver
8 - ZFW	Fort Worth
9 - ZHN	Honolulu
10 - ZHU	Houston
11 - ZID	Indianapolis
12 - ZJX	Jacksonville
13 - ZKC	Kansas City
14 - ZLA	Los Angeles
15 - ZME	Memphis
16 - ZMA	Miami
17 - ZMP	Minneapolis
18 - ZNY	New York
19 - ZLI	Long Island
20 - ZOA	Oakland
21 - ZLC	Salt Lake City
22 - ZSE	Seattle
23 - ZDC	Washington
24 - OEX	Aeronautical Center
25 - ACY	FAA Technical Center
26 - ATL	Atlanta NAWPF
27 - SLC	Salt Lake NAWPF
28 - DC05	FAA Headquarters - FOB 10A 800 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC

FAA-STD-042A

May 5, 1994

10.3 System Type (ST).

- 1 - ACCC
- 2 - ADAS
- 3 - AATS
- 4 - AWP
- 5 - CFMWP
- 6 - CNSP
- 7 - DLP
- 8 - DUAT SERVICE
- 9 - FSDPS
- 10 - LABS
- 11 - NMCE
- 12 - MPS
- 13 - MWP
- 14 - RWP
- 15 - TMP
- 16 - VSCS
- 17 - WMSCR
- 18 - NADIN PSN/MSN Gateway
- 19 - NADIN PSN NCC



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Aviation
Administration

**U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Standard**

**National Airspace System (NAS)
Open System Interconnection (OSI)
Naming and Addressing**

DOCUMENT CHANGE NOTICE

1. Originator Name and Address SEIC Washington, DC		2. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved	3. Code Identification N/A	4. Standard No. FAA-STD-042
7. System Designation NAS		8. Related ECR/NCP No. see #14	9. Contract No. DTFA01-84-C-00017	10. Contractual Activity N/A
11. Configuration Item Nomenclature National Airspace System (NAS) Open System Interconnection (OSI) Naming and Addressing, FAA-STD-042		12. Effectivity N/A		
<p>This notice informs recipients that the standard identified by the number (and revision letter) shown in block 4 has been changed. The pages changed by this DCN (being those furnished herewithin) carry the same date as the DCN. The page numbers and dates listed below in the summary of changed pages, combined with nonlisted pages of the original issue of the revision shown in block 4, constitute the current version of this specification.</p>				
13. DCN No.	14. Pages changed	S*	A/D*	15. Date
Basic	This change incorporates the following NCP: 14203. This NCP baselines FAA-STD-042.	S	A	01/09/92

*S = Indicates Supercedes Earlier Pages *A = Indicates Added Page * D = Indicates Deleted Page

Page 1 of 1

FOREWORD

This standard establishes the requirements for ensuring the uniformity and uniqueness of Open System Interconnection (OSI) names and addresses within the National Airspace System (NAS). The requirements herein are consistent with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) OSI registration authorities.

This standard includes definitions in Paragraph 6.1.

CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.	SCOPE	1
1.1	Scope	1
1.2	Purpose	1
2.	APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS	3
2.1	Government Documents.	3
2.2	Non-Government Documents.	3
3.	REQUIREMENTS	7
3.1	General Requirements	7
3.2	Names	7
3.2.1	Title Naming Rules	7
3.2.1.1	Object Classes	7
3.2.1.1.1	Top	7
3.2.1.1.2	Alias	7
3.2.1.1.3	Country	7
3.2.1.1.4	Locality	9
3.2.1.1.5	Organization	9
3.2.1.1.6	Organizational Unit	9
3.2.1.1.7	Organizational Person	9
3.2.1.1.8	Organizational Role	9
3.2.1.1.9	Group of Names	9
3.2.1.1.10	Application Process	9
3.2.1.1.11	Application Entity	9
3.2.1.1.12	Directory System Agent	10
3.2.1.1.13	Device	10
3.2.1.2	Attribute Types and Syntaxes	10
3.2.1.2.1	Organizational Attribute Types	10
3.2.1.2.1.1	Organizational Name	10
3.2.1.2.1.2	Organizational Unit Name	10
3.2.1.2.1.3	Title	10
3.2.1.2.2	Geographical Attribute Types	11
3.2.1.2.2.1	Country Name	11
3.2.1.2.2.2	Locality Name.	11
3.2.1.2.2.3	State or Province Name	11
3.2.1.2.3	OSI Application Attribute Types	11
3.2.1.2.3.1	Presentation Address	11
3.2.1.2.3.2	Supported Application Context	12
3.2.1.2.4	Labeling Attribute Types	12
3.2.1.2.4.1	Common Name	12
3.2.1.2.4.2	Surname	12
3.2.1.2.4.3	Serial Number.	12
3.2.1.2.5	Telecommunications Attribute Types	13
3.2.1.2.5.1	Telephone Number	13

3.2.1.2.5.2 Facsimile Telephone Number	13
3.2.1.2.5.3 X.121 Address	13
3.2.1.3 NAS Titles	13
3.2.1.3.1 Application Process Titles	13
3.2.1.3.1.1 Organization	14
3.2.1.3.1.2 Organizational Unit	14
3.2.1.3.1.3 Common Name 1	14
3.2.1.3.1.4 Common Name 2	14
3.2.1.3.2 Application Entity Qualifier	14
3.2.1.3.3 Application Entity Titles	15
3.2.2 Object Identifier Naming Rules	15
3.3 Addresses	18
3.3.1 Network Service Access Point	18
3.3.1.1 NSAP Assignment	20
3.3.1.2 NAS NSAP Address Format	20
3.3.1.2.1 Initial Domain Part	20
3.3.1.2.1.1 Authority and Format Identifier	20
3.3.1.2.1.2 Initial Domain Identifier	20
3.3.1.2.2 Domain Specific Part	20
3.3.1.2.2.1 DSP Format Identifier	21
3.3.1.2.2.2 Administrative Authority Identifier	21
3.3.1.2.2.3 Reserved	21
3.3.1.2.2.4 Routing Domain	21
3.3.1.2.2.5 Area	21
3.3.1.2.2.6 End-system Identifier	21
3.3.1.2.2.7 NSAP Selector	22
3.3.2 Presentation Service Access Point	22
3.3.2.1 Selector Values	22
3.3.2.1.1 Presentation Selector	22
3.3.2.1.2 Session Selector	23
3.3.2.1.3 Transport Selector	23
3.3.3 Session Service Access Point	23
3.3.4 Transport Service Access Point	23
3.3.5 Subnetwork Point of Attachment	23
3.3.5.1 Data Network Identification Code	25
3.3.5.2 Network Termination Number	25
3.3.5.2.1 Subnetwork Identifier	25
3.3.5.2.2 Location Identifier	25
3.3.5.2.3 System Type	25
3.3.5.2.4 Device Address	26
3.3.5.2.5 Sub-address	26
4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS	27
5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY	27

6.	NOTES	29
6.1	Definitions	29
6.1.1	Reference Model Definitions	29
6.1.2	Naming and Addressing Definitions	29
6.1.3	Application Layer Structure Definitions	29
6.1.4	Network Layer Addressing Definitions	29
6.1.5	The Directory Model Definitions	30
6.1.6	FileTransfer, Access and Management Definitions	30
6.2	Abbreviations and Acronyms	30

APPENDIXES

Appendix

I	10. End-system ID Parameter Values	33
	10.1 Location ID	33
	10.2 System Type	34
II	20. NAS NSAP Addresses	35
III	30. Application Context Names	47
IV	40. Abstract Syntax Names	49
V	50. Subnetwork ID Values	51

FIGURES

Figure

1	Directory Information Tree	8
2	AE Title Format	16
3	Object Identifier Tree Structure	17
4	NSAP Address Formats	19
5	SNPA Address Format	24

January 9, 1992

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1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope.

This standard establishes the requirements for the composition of names that identify data communication objects and addresses used to define the location of those objects used in National Airspace System (NAS) open end-systems.

1.2 Purpose.

The purpose of this standard is to define the requirements for ensuring the uniqueness of OSI names and addresses. The abstract and transfer syntaxes used is not the subject of this document. Adherence to the requirements in this standard is required to achieve interoperability between NAS open end-systems.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

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2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following documents form a part of this standard to the extent specified herein. In the event of conflict between the documents referenced herein and the contents of this standard, the contents of this standard shall be considered the superseding requirement.

2.1 Government Documents.

STANDARDS:

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Order 7350.5	Location Identifiers
--------------	----------------------

Federal Standards

FIPS PUB 146-1	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile (GOSIP), Version 2.0
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FIPS PUB 5-2	Codes for the Identification of the States, District of Columbia, and Outlying Area of the United States and Associated Areas
--------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2.2 Non-Government Documents.

STANDARDS:

International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT) Recommendations

CCITT-X.121	International Numbering Plan for Public Data Networks, 1984
-------------	-------------------------------------------------------------

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO 3166:1988	Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, 3rd Edition
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

ISO 6523:1984	Data Interchange – Structure for the Identification of Organizations, 1st Edition
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ISO 7498-1:1984	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Part 1: Basic Reference Model, 1st Edition
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FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

ISO/IEC 7498-3:1989	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and Addressing, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 8073:1988	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection Oriented Transport Protocol Specification, 2nd Edition
ISO 8327:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Connection Oriented Session Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8348:1987/ AD2:1988	Information Processing Systems – Data Communications – Network Service Definition – Addendum 2: Network Layer Addressing
ISO 8571-4:1988	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – File Transfer, Access, and Management – Part 4: File Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8602:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Protocol for Providing the Connectionless-mode Transport Service, 1st Edition
ISO 8823:1988	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection Oriented Presentation Protocol Specification, 1st Edition
ISO 8824:1987	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9545:1989	Information Processing Systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer Structure, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-2:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 2: Models, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-5:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 5: Protocol Specifications, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 6: Selected Attribute Types, 1st Edition
ISO/IEC 9594-7:1990	Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory – Part 7: Selected Object Classes, 1st Edition

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General Requirements.

NAS open end-systems shall use unambiguous names and unique addresses. The names and addresses shall be assigned to NAS open system data communication objects in accordance with the requirements stated within this standard. They shall also be registered with the designated FAA registration authority. In addition, the names and addresses shall be stored in the NAS directory information base (NDIB) in accordance with the requirements stated herein and the NAS OSI directory standard to be specified.

3.2 Names.

Two types of names may be assigned: a "title" or an "identifier." Titles will be assigned to objects defined for and accessible to users of open end-systems. Identifiers will be assigned to objects defined for use by the end-systems.

3.2.1 Title Naming Rules.

Titles shall be assigned to objects in accordance with the directory information tree (DIT) naming rules defined herein and based on Annex B of ISO 9594-7, The Directory - Part 7: Selected Object Classes. The DIT provides a hierarchical structure to unambiguously name and locate objects stored in the NDIB (see Figure 1).

3.2.1.1 Object Classes.

The NDIB shall support the object classes defined in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1.1.1 Top.

The top object class is a special object class of which every other class is a subclass.

3.2.1.1.2 Alias.

The alias object class shall be used to assign an optional name, or pointer to an entry in the DIT.

3.2.1.1.3 Country.

The country object class shall be used to represent country entries (i.e., U.S.).

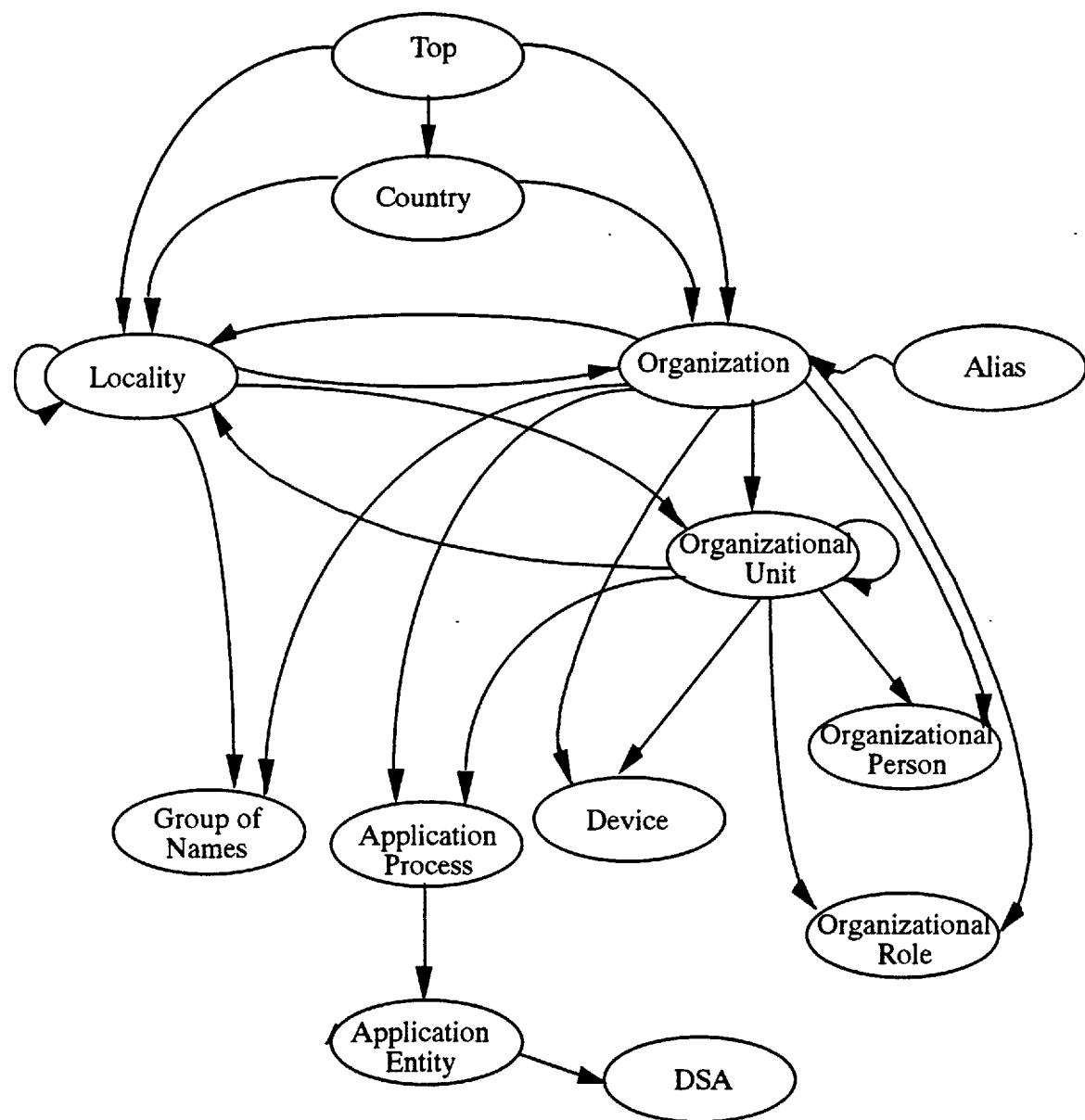


Figure 1. Directory Information Tree

3.2.1.1.4 Locality.

The locality object class shall be used to represent locality entries in the DIT. This class shall be used to represent FAA locations including airports, area control facilities, flight service stations, airport towers, the FAA Technical Center, and other FAA locations.

3.2.1.1.5 Organization.

The organization object class shall be used to represent organization entries. At a minimum, the organization object class representing the "FAA" shall be supported.

3.2.1.1.6 Organizational Unit.

The organizational unit object class shall be used to represent FAA organizational unit entries [e.g., Advanced Automation Program (AAP)].

3.2.1.1.7 Organizational Person.

The organizational person object class shall be used for entries representing persons within the FAA organization.

3.2.1.1.8 Organizational Role.

The organizational role object class shall be used for entries representing FAA positions or roles within FAA organizational units.

3.2.1.1.9 Group of Names.

The group of names object class shall be used to represent distribution list entries.

3.2.1.1.10 Application Process.

The application process object class shall be used for entries representing NAS application processes on open end-systems.

3.2.1.1.11 Application Entity.

The application entity object class shall be used for entries representing those aspects of a NAS application process pertinent to OSI communications.

3.2.1.1.12 Directory System Agent.

The directory system agent (DSA) object class shall be used to define entries representing DSAs.

3.2.1.1.13 Device.

The device object class shall be used to represent FAA physical communication entities within the NAS OSI environment [i.e., Local Communication Network (LCN) and National Airspace Data Interchange Network (NADIN) Packet Switched Network (PSN)].

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

3.2.1.2 Attribute Types and Syntaxes.

The NDIB shall support the attribute types defined in the following paragraphs. These attribute types shall conform to the values and syntaxes defined herein and in ISO 9594-6, The Directory – Part 6: Selected Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.1 Organizational Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.1.1 Organization Name.

The organization name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.1.2 Organizational Unit Name.

The organization unit name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.1.3 Title.

The title attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.2 Geographical Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.2.1 Country Name.

The country name attribute type shall be a printable string of size two octets which identifies a country code defined in ISO 3166.

3.2.1.2.2.2 Locality Name.

The locality name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 128 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

The values stored in the NDIB shall consist of FAA location identifiers, defined in FAA Order 7350, and shall have a length of 4 octets.

3.2.1.2.2.3 State or Province Name.

The state or province attribute type value, which identifies a state code defined in FIPS PUB 5-2 or a Province outside the U.S., shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum of 128 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

The values for state codes stored in the NDIB shall be a printable string of two characters. The values for the province shall be assigned by specific countries.

3.2.1.2.3 OSI Application Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.3.1 Presentation Address.

The presentation address attribute type value, which specifies the presentation address associated with an object representing an application entity, shall consist of a sequence of the following information:

- a) presentation selector (PSEL)
- b) session selector (SSEL)
- c) transport selector (TSEL)
- d) network service access point (NSAP) addresses

The PSEL, SSEL, and TSEL shall have an octet string format and a length of two octets. NSAP addresses shall have an octet string format and a length of 20 octets.

3.2.1.2.3.2 Supported Application Context.

The supported application context attribute type value, that specifies the application context(s) which the object entry supports, shall have an object identifier syntax. This attribute value shall contain the object identifier value specified for the protocol identified by the application entity.

3.2.1.2.4 Labeling Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.4.1 Common Name.

The common name attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum length of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.4.2 Surname.

The surname attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax and a maximum length of 64 characters. Character casing distinctions shall be ignored.

3.2.1.2.4.3 Serial Number.

The serial number attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 64 characters.

3.2.1.2.5 Telecommunications Attribute Types.

3.2.1.2.5.1 Telephone Number.

The telephone number attribute type value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 14 characters.

3.2.1.2.5.2 Facsimile Telephone Number.

The facsimile telephone number attribute value shall have a printable string syntax with a maximum length of 14 characters.

3.2.1.2.5.3 X.121 Address.

The X.121 address attribute type value shall have a numeric string syntax and have a length of 14 decimal digits. The X.121 address may contain an international prefix (P) which shall have a numeric string syntax and have a length of one decimal digit.

3.2.1.3 NAS Titles.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

3.2.1.3.1 Application Process Titles.

The AP Title shall be composed of a sequence of relative distinguished names. A relative distinguished name is made up of a set of attribute types and attribute values. The AP Title shall be composed of four attribute types: organization, organizational unit, common name 1, and common name 2. The attribute value shall be left-justified and with blanks filled in.

The combination of the attribute values will uniquely identify the application process.

An example of an AP Title for an application process which processes flight plans on the Area Control Computer Complex (ACCC) processor in area control facility (ACF) number 1 is as follows:

AP TITLE = {FAAbbb.AAPbbb.ACCC01.FPbbbb}

where b=blank

3.2.1.3.1.1 Organization.

The organization attribute type shall specify the organization with which the object is affiliated. The attribute value shall be a printable string of six characters (e.g., FAAbbb, where b = blank). This value, obtained from the General Services Administration (GSA), shall be used to describe objects in terms of organizations with which they are associated.

3.2.1.3.1.2 Organizational Unit.

The organizational unit attribute type shall specify the organizational unit with which the object is affiliated. The attribute value shall be of a printable string of six characters (e.g., AAPbbb).

3.2.1.3.1.3 Common Name 1.

Common name 1 attribute type identifies the open end-system within the organizational unit. The attribute value shall be of a printable string syntax of six characters (e.g., ACCC01) which identifies a particular open end-system.

3.2.1.3.1.4 Common Name 2.

Common name 2 attribute type identifies a particular process within an open end-system. The attribute value shall be of a printable string syntax of six characters (e.g., FPbbbb) which identifies a particular process.

3.2.1.3.2 Application Entity Qualifier.

The application entity (AE) qualifier shall be an implicit relative distinguished name with a common name attribute type. The attribute value shall be assigned as follows:

- 10 NAS Message Protocol (to be determined)
- 20 File Transfer, Access and Management (FTAM) Protocol (ISO 8571-4)

An example of an AE qualifier is as follows:

AE Qualifier = {20}

3.2.1.3.3 Application Entity Titles.

An application entity (AE) title shall be assigned to each NAS AE as shown in Figure 2. It shall be composed of an application process (AP) title and an AE qualifier as defined in ISO 7498-3, Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and Addressing. The amalgamation of the AP title and the AE qualifier shall produce an AE title that uniquely identifies a NAS system application entity.

An example of an AE title is as follows:

AE TITLE = {FAAbbbAAPbbbACCC01.FPbbbb.20}

3.2.2 Identifiers Naming Rules.

Object identifiers shall be assigned to OSI object-types such as application contexts, abstract syntaxes, transfer syntaxes, file models, constraint sets, and document types.

All object identifiers shall be assigned in accordance with the structure shown in Figure 3, Clause 26 of ISO 8824: Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1), and the following rules:

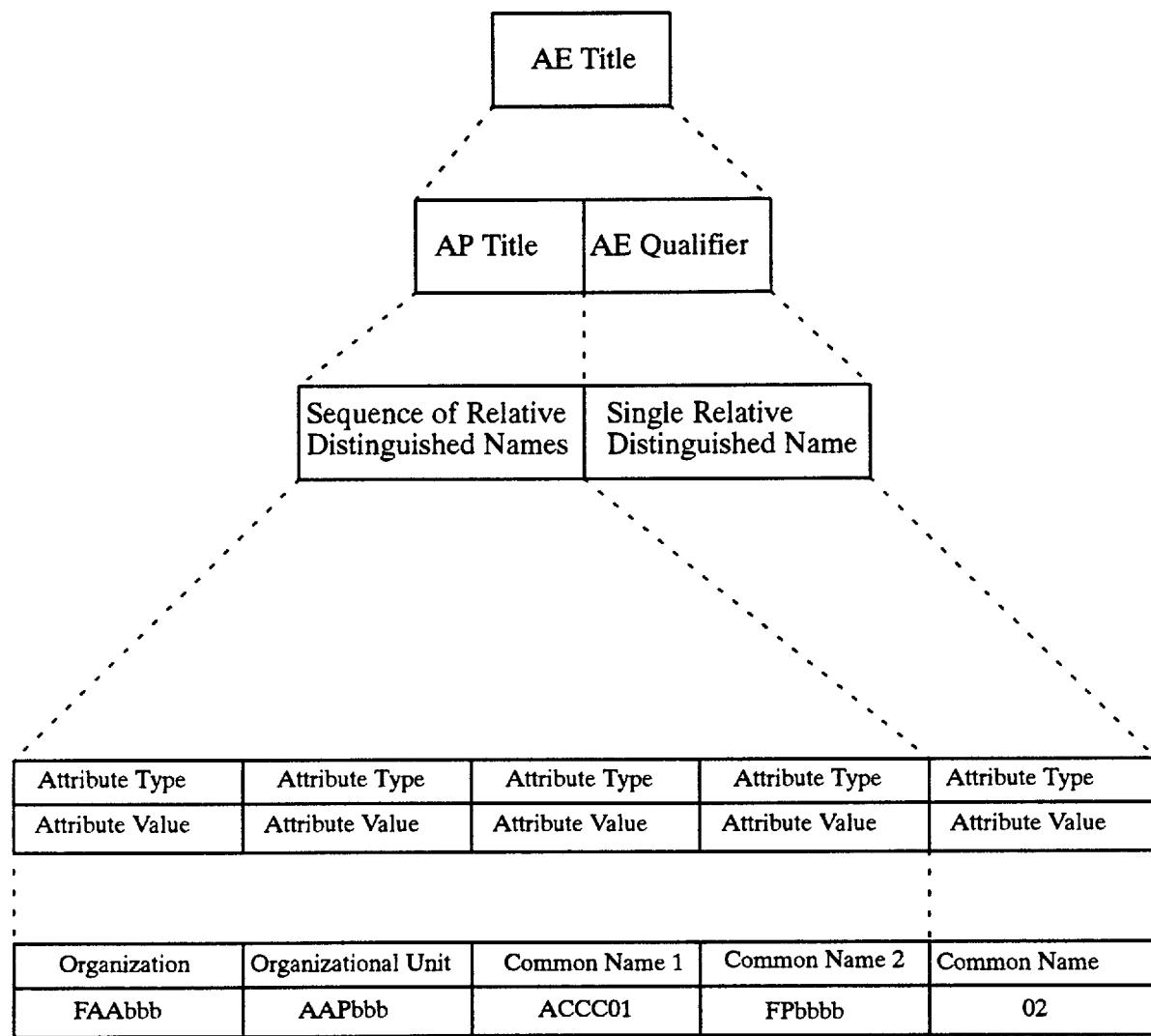
- a) The identifier shall contain a name form and a number form.
- b) The identifier shall be assigned to one object.
- c) The name form shall be an English description of the identified object.
- d) The number form shall be a numeric, sequential value.

The object identifier structure is made up of six identifiers and values as follows:

- a) The first identifier, "iso", denotes the applicable registration authority. The value "1" shall be used for all FAA object identifiers.
- b) The second identifier, "identified-organization", denotes the type of entity from which the object is derived. The value "3" shall be used by the FAA.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992



b = blank

Figure 2. AE Title Format

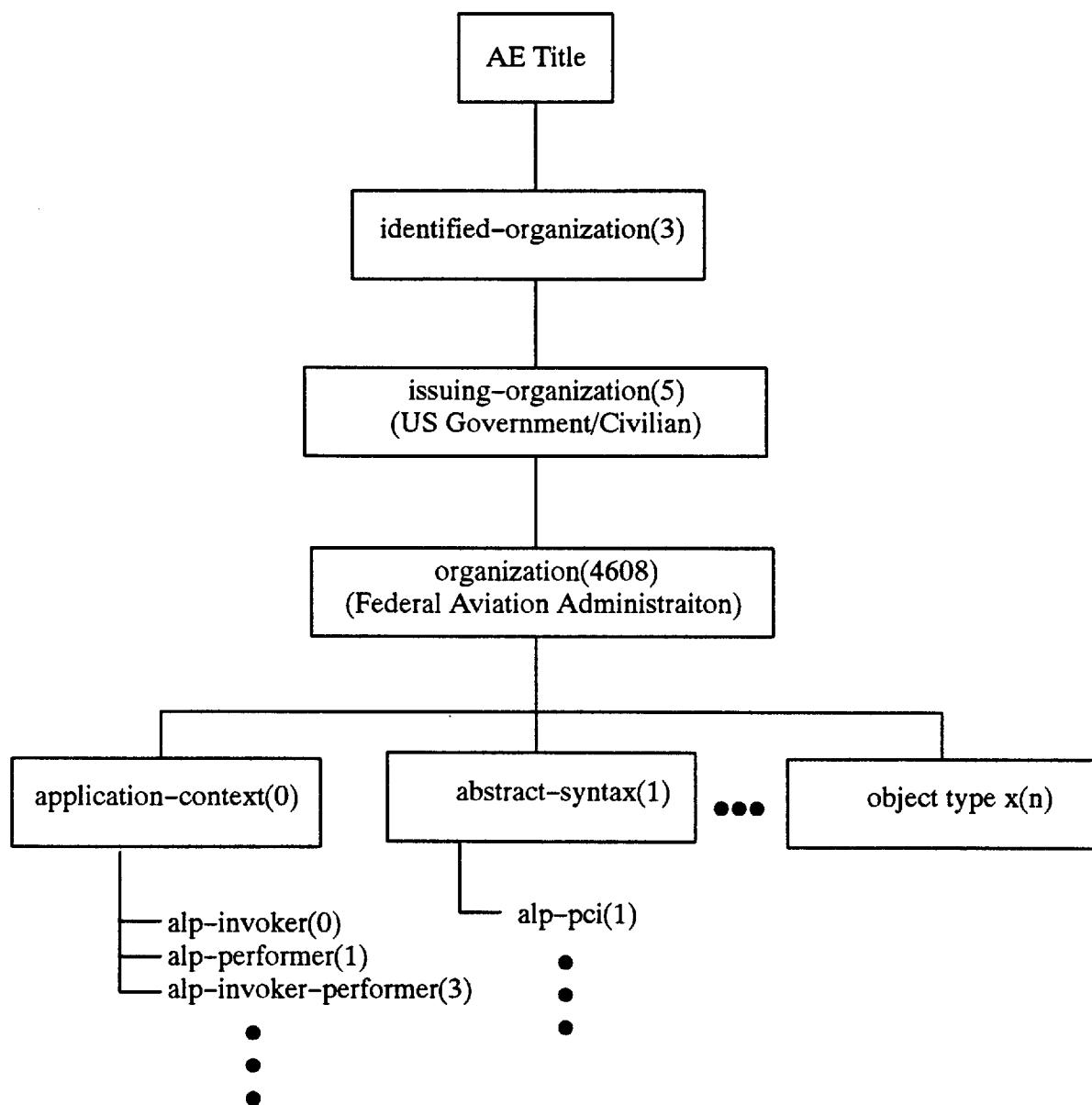


Figure 3. Object Identifier Tree Structure

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

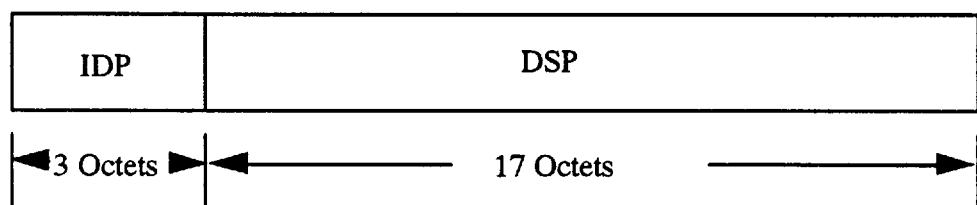
- c) The third identifier, "issuing-organization", denotes the organization that issues values for the identified organization. The issuing organization is the civil U.S. Government, which is represented by GSA, and which has been assigned the value of "5" denoting a civilian U.S. Government agency.
- d) The fourth identifier, "organization", identifies the organization, in this case the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The value assigned to the FAA is "4608".
- e) The fifth identifier specifies which type of object is identified and includes the following identifiers and associated values:
 - application-context(0)
 - abstract-syntax(1)
 - transfer-syntax(2)
 - file-model (3)
 - constraint-set(4)
 - document-type(5)
- f) The sixth identifier specifies the identified objects and includes application layer protocol (ALP) identifiers and associated values such as the following:
 - alp-invoker(0)
 - alp-performer(1)
 - alp-invoker-performer(2)

3.3 Addresses.

3.3.1 Network Service Access Point.

A network service access point (NSAP) address shall be assigned to each open end-system. They shall be unique within the FAA and consistent with the Government OSI Profile (GOSIP), Version 2.0, NSAP format requirements as shown in Figure 4. All NAS open end-systems shall use NSAP addresses in their network service protocol headers, allowing the systems to be unambiguously identified. NSAP addresses which are governed by other registration authorities, external or internal to the FAA, will be supported as required.

Basic NSAP Address Format



NAS NSAP Address Format

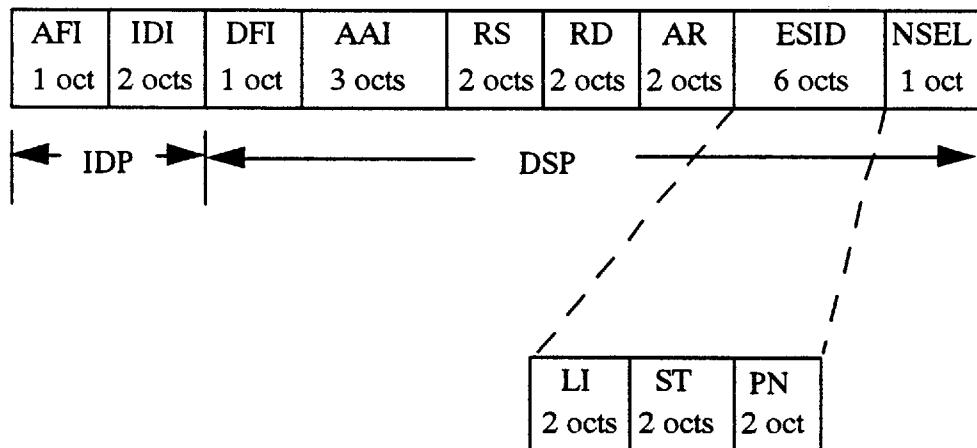


Figure 4. NAS NSAP Address Format

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

3.3.1.1 NSAP Assignment.

Pre-assigned NSAP addresses within the NAS are listed in Appendix II. Additional NSAP addresses shall be assigned in accordance with the following subparagraphs.

3.3.1.2 NAS NSAP Address Format.

The NSAP address structure shall be 20 octets in length and have two basic parts: the initial domain part (IDP) and the domain specific part (DSP).

3.3.1.2.1 Initial Domain Part.

The IDP of the NSAP address consists of two parts, the authority and format identifier (AFI) and the initial domain identifier (IDI).

3.3.1.2.1.1 Authority and Format Identifier.

The AFI field shall be one octet in length. It shall contain the decimal value "47". In accordance with ISO 8348/AD2, "47" specifies that the IDI part is interpreted as a four-decimal digit international code designator (ICD) and that the DSP part of the address has a binary abstract syntax. NSAP addresses which are governed by other registration authorities, external or internal to the FAA, may use other AFI values.

3.3.1.2.1.2 Initial Domain Identifier.

The IDI field shall be two octets in length. It shall contain the ICD code "0005" which identifies the civil U.S. Government addressing domain. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is the administrative authority for civil and military U.S. Government addressing domains. The assignment of addresses to the civil government has been delegated to the GSA.

3.3.1.2.2 Domain Specific Part.

The DSP shall consist of seven parts: the DSP format identifier (DFI), administrative authority identifier (AAI), reserved (RS), routing domain (RD), area (AR), end-system identifier (ESID), and NSAP selector (NSEL) fields. Each field shall be represented in binary.

3.3.1.2.2.1 DSP Format Identifier.

The DFI field shall be one octet. It shall contain the value "128" decimal to specify the DSP format defined under ICD "0005" and herein.

3.3.1.2.2.2 Administrative Authority Identifier.

The AAI field shall be three octets. It shall contain the value "4608" decimal which identifies the Department of Transportation (DOT)/FAA as the administrative subauthority, under GSA, responsible for the allocation and assignment of the remaining portion of the DSP.

3.3.1.2.2.3 Reserved.

The RS field shall be two octets. It shall contain the value "0" indicating that the field is reserved for future use.

3.3.1.2.2.4 Routing Domain.

The RD field shall be two octets and shall indicate the unique routing domain within the NAS administrative domain. It shall contain the value "0" indicating that the field is reserved for future use.

3.3.1.2.2.5 Area.

The AR field shall be two octets and shall indicate the unique routing area within the NAS routing domain. It shall contain the value "0" indicating that the field is reserved for future use.

3.3.1.2.2.6 End-system Identifier.

The ESID field shall be six octets. It is the unique logical value which shall be assigned to each open end-system within the NAS. The ESID field shall consist of three parameters, location identifier (LI), system type (ST), and processor number (PN), as shown in Figure 4.

The LI parameter shall be two octets in length specifying the geographic location of the open end-system. The most significant bit of this field shall be reserved. See Appendix I (10.1) for appropriate values.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

The ST parameter shall be two octets in length specifying the system type (i.e., ACCC, etc.). See Appendix I (10.2) for appropriate values.

The PN parameter shall be two octets in length specifying the processor number assigned to the open end-system. The value "1" shall be assigned to an open end-system if it is the only system of its type at a particular location. If there are multiple open end-systems of the same type at a particular location, processor numbers shall be assigned sequentially.

3.3.1.2.2.7 NSAP Selector.

The NSEL field shall be one octet in length. The following values shall be assigned to NAS open end-systems:

<u>NSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Transport or Application Protocol</u>
1	ISO 8073 (Connection-Oriented Transport)
2	ISO 8602 (Connectionless-Mode Transport)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2 Presentation Service Access Point.

The presentation service access point (PSAP) address shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the AEs. The tuple shall be in the form: {presentation selector (PSEL), session selector (SSEL), transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}. Selector values are unique only within the scope of an open end-system.

3.3.2.1 Selector Values.

3.3.2.1.1 Presentation Selector.

The PSEL shall be two octets in length. The following values shall be assigned to NAS open end-systems:

<u>PSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Application Protocol</u>
1	reserved
2	ISO 8571-4 (FTAM)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2.1.2 Session Selector.

The SSEL shall be two octets in length. The following values have been assigned for NAS use:

<u>SSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Presentation or Application Protocol</u>
1	ISO 8823 (Connection-Oriented Presentation)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.2.1.3 Transport Selector.

The TSEL shall be two octets in length. The following values have been assigned for NAS use:

<u>TSEL Value</u>	<u>Selected Session or Application Protocol</u>
1	ISO 8327 (Connection-Oriented Session)

All other values are reserved for future allocation.

3.3.3 Session Service Access Point.

The session service access point (SSAP) address shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the AEs. The tuple shall be in the form: {session selector (SSEL), transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}.

3.3.4 Transport Service Access Point.

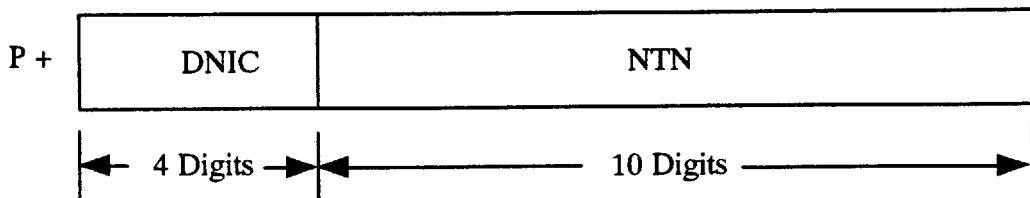
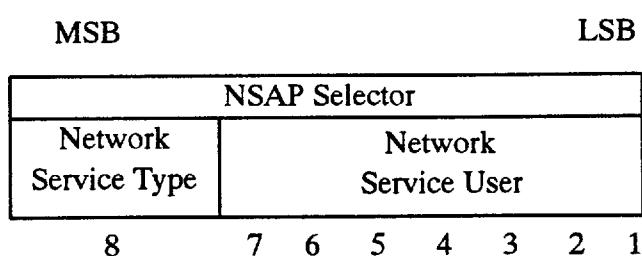
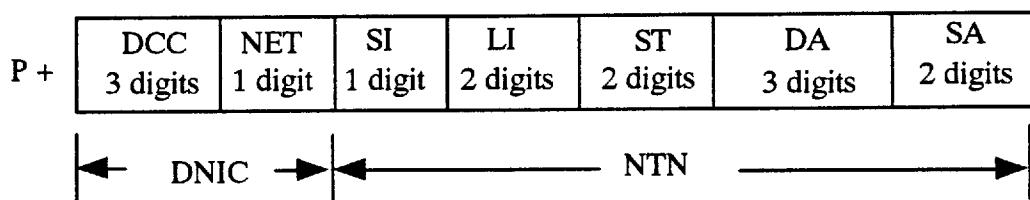
The transport service access point (TSAP) address shall be a single tuple of information specifying the required protocol addressing information values required to access the AEs. The tuple shall be in the form: {transport selector (TSEL), list of NSAP addresses}.

3.3.5 Subnetwork Point of Attachment.

A subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA) address shall be assigned to each open system (intermediate and end-systems) that have direct connectivity to the NADIN packet switched network (PSN).

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

Basic SNPA (X.121) Address Format**NAS SNPA (X.121) Address Format****Figure 5. SNPA Address Format**

It shall be unique within the NADIN PSN. The SNPA address format shall be consistent with the CCITT-X.121, as shown in Figure 5. It shall consist of a single decimal digit international prefix (P) and a 14 decimal digit address. The SNPA address shall have two basic parts, the data network identification code (DNIC) and the network termination number (NTN). The International Prefix shall only be used for a call being made to an open system connected to a public data network in a different country. SNPA addresses shall be mapped to NSAP addresses in accordance with the NAS OSI directory standards to be specified.

3.3.5.1 Data Network Identification Code.

The DNIC shall be four decimal digits in length consisting of SNPA digits 1-4. Digit 1 shall be used to indicate world zones such as North America, Europe, etc. Together, digits 1-3 shall specify the data country code (DCC) as defined in CCITT X.121, providing identification of the country, or geographical area. The digit 4 shall be used to specify the network identification number (NID).

3.3.5.2 Network Termination Number.

The NTN shall be 10 decimal digits in length consisting of SNPA digits 5-10. It shall consist of the subnetwork identifier (SI), location identifier (LI), system type (ST), device address (DA), and sub-address (SA).

3.3.5.2.1 Subnetwork Identifier.

The SI shall be one decimal digit in length. It shall be used to identify the subnetwork of the open system. See Appendix V for appropriate values.

3.3.5.2.2 Location Identifier.

The LI shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to identify the physical location of the open system. See Appendix I (10.1) for appropriate values.

3.3.5.2.3 System Type.

The ST shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to identify the open system or device type. See Appendix I (10.2) for appropriate values.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

3.3.5.2.4 Device Address.

The DA shall be three decimal digits in length. It shall be used to specify the port number representing the open system's logical connectivity to the NADIN PSN.

3.3.5.2.5 Sub-address.

The SA shall be two decimal digits in length. It shall be used to specify the sub-port number (i.e., packet assembler/ disassembler port) representing the open system's or device's logical connection to the NADIN PSN.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

This section is not applicable to this standard.

FAA-STD-042
January 9, 1992

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5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

This section is not applicable to this standard.

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

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6. NOTES

6.1 Definitions.

6.1.1 Reference Model Definitions.

This standard is based on the concepts contained in ISO 7498 and uses the following terms defined in it:

- a) Application-process
- b) Application-entity

6.1.2 Naming and Addressing Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 7498-3:

- a) Application-process title
- b) Application-entity qualifier
- c) Application-entity title
- e) Descriptive names
- f) Addresses
- g) Naming and addressing authority
- h) (N)-Selector; (N)-address-selector
- i) System title name
- j) (N)-entity-type

6.1.3 Application Layer Structure Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 9545:

- a) Application-association
- b) Application-context
- c) Application-entity-invocation
- d) Application-process-invocation
- e) Application-process-type

6.1.4 Network Layer Addressing Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8348/AD2:

- a) Network service access point (NSAP)
- b) Subnetwork point of attachment (SNPA)
- c) Naming and addressing domains
- d) Abstract syntax
- e) Authorities

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

6.1.5 The Directory Model Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 9594-2:

- a) Attribute
- b) Attribute types
- c) Attribute values
- d) Attribute syntaxes
- e) Directory system agent
- f) Object classes

6.1.6 File Transfer, Access, and Management (FTAM) Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8571-4:

- a) File models
- b) Constraint sets
- c) Document types
- d) Transfer syntaxes

6.1.7 Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) Definitions.

This standard uses the following terms defined in ISO 8824:

- a) Numeric string
- b) Object identifier
- c) Printable string

6.2 Abbreviations and Acronyms.

AAI	administrative authority identifier
AAP	advanced automation program
AATS	advanced automation training system
ACCC	area control computer complex
AD	addendum
ADAS	automatic weather observation system (AWOS) data acquisition system
AE	application entity
AFI	authority and format identifier
ALP	application layer protocol
AMA	administrative authority
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AP	application process
AR	area
ASN	abstract syntax notation
AWP	aviation weather processor
CCITT	International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee
CFMWP	central flow meteorological weather processor
CLNS	connectionless-mode network service
CMIP	common management information protocol
CNSP	consolidated NOTAM system processor
CONS	connection oriented network service
DA	device address
DCC	data country code
DFI	DSP format identifier
DLP	data link processor
DIT	directory information tree
DNIC	data network identification code
DOT	Department of Transportation
DSA	directory system agent
DSP	domain specific part
DUATS	direct user access terminal service
ESID	end-system identifier
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FIPS	federal information processing standards
FP	flight plan
FSDPS	flight service data processing system
FTAM	file transfer, access, and management
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile
GSA	General Services Administration
ICD	international code designator
IDF	identifier format
IDI	initial domain identifier

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

IDP	initial domain part
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IS	intermediate system
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LABS	leased A & B service
LCN	local communications network
LI	location identifier
LID	location identifier
LSB	least significant bit
MPS	maintenance processor subsystem
MSB	most significant bit
MSN	message switching network
MWP	meteorological weather processor
NADIN	National Airspace Data Interchange Network
NAS	National Airspace System
NCC	network control center
NDIB	NAS directory information base
NET	network identification number
NID	network identification number
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NOTAM	notice to airmen
NSAP	network service access point
NSEL	NSAP selector
NTN	network termination number
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PCI	protocol control information
PN	processor number
PSAP	presentation service access point
PSEL	presentation selector
PSN	packet switched network
PUB	publication
RD	routing domain
RS	reserved
RWP	real-time weather processor
SA	sub-address
SI	subnetwork identifier
SNPA	subnetwork point of attachment
SSAP	session service access point
SSEL	session selector
ST	system type
STD	standard
TMP	traffic management processor
TSAP	transport service access point
TSEL	transport selector
U.S.	United States

VSCS voice switching and control system
WMSCR weather message switching center replacement

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

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APPENDIX I

10. END-SYSTEM ID PARAMETER VALUES

10.1 Location ID (LI).

ACF Location ID

1 - ZAB	Albuquerque
2 - ZAN	Anchorage
3 - ZTL	Atlanta
4 - ZBW	Boston
5 - ZAU	Chicago
6 - ZOB	Cleveland
7 - ZDV	Denver
8 - ZFW	Fort Worth
9 - ZHN	Honolulu
10 - ZHU	Houston
11 - ZID	Indianapolis
12 - ZJX	Jacksonville
13 - ZKC	Kansas City
14 - ZLA	Los Angeles
15 - ZME	Memphis
16 - ZMA	Miami
17 - ZMP	Minneapolis
18 - ZNY	New York
19 - ZLI	Long Island
20 - ZOA	Oakland
21 - ZLC	Salt Lake City
22 - ZSE	Seattle
23 - ZDC	Washington
24 - OEX	Aeronautical Center
25 - ACY	FAA Technical Center
26 - ATL	Atlanta NAWPF
27 - SLC	Salt Lake NAWPF
28 - DC05	FAA Headquarters- FOB 10A 800 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington, DC

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

10.2 System Type (ST).

- 1 - ACCC
- 2 - ADAS
- 3 - AATS
- 4 - AWP
- 5 - CFMWP
- 6 - CNSP
- 7 - DLP
- 8 - DUAT SERVICE
- 9 - FSDPS
- 10 - LABS
- 11 - NMCE
- 12 - MPS
- 13 - MWP
- 14 - RWP
- 15 - TMP
- 16 - VSCS
- 17 - WMSCR
- 18 - NADIN PSN/MSN Gateway
- 19 - NADIN PSN NCC

APPENDIX II

20. NSAP ADDRESSES

20.1 NAS GOSIP NSAP Addresses.

The values in the domain specific part (DSP) of the NSAP address are represented here in decimal, rather than binary, for convenience.

ES	LID	NSAP Address							ESID NSEL			
		AFI	IDI	DFI	AAI	RS	RD	AR	LI	ST	PN	
ACCC	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
ACCC	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
ACCC	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	1	1	1
ACCC	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	1	1	1
ACCC	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	1	1	1
ACCC	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	1	1	1
ACCC	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	1	1	1
ACCC	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	1	1	1
ACCC	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	1	1	1
ACCC	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	1	1	1
ACCC	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	1	1	1
ACCC	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	1	1	1
ACCC	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	1	1	1
ACCC	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	1	1	1
ACCC	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	1	1	1
ACCC	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	1	1	1
ACCC	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	1	1	1
ACCC	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	1	1	1
ACCC	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	1	1	1
ACCC	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	1	1	1
ACCC	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	1	1	1
ACCC	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	1	1	1
ACCC	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	1	1	1
ACCC	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24	1	1	1
ACCC	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	1	1	1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
ADAS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
ADAS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	2	1	1
ADAS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	2	1	1
ADAS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	2	1	1
ADAS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	2	1	1
ADAS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	2	1	1
ADAS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	2	1	1
ADAS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	2	1	1
ADAS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	2	1	1
ADAS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	2	1	1
ADAS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	2	1	1
ADAS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	2	1	1
ADAS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	2	1	1
ADAS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	2	1	1
ADAS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	2	1	1
ADAS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	2	1	1
ADAS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	2	1	1
ADAS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	2	1	1
ADAS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	2	1	1
ADAS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	2	1	1
ADAS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	2	1	1

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
AATS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
AATS	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	3	1	1
AATS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	3	1	1
AATS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	3	1	1
AATS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	3	1	1
AATS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	3	1	1
AATS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	3	1	1
AATS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	3	1	1
AATS	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	3	1	1
AATS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	3	1	1
AATS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	3	1	1
AATS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	3	1	1
AATS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	3	1	1
AATS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	3	1	1
AATS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	3	1	1
AATS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	3	1	1
AATS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	3	1	1
AATS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	3	1	1
AATS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	3	1	1
AATS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	3	1	1
AATS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	3	1	1
AATS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	3	1	1
AATS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	3	1	1
AWP	ATL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	26	4	1	1
AWP	SLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	27	4	1	1
CFMWP	DC05	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	28	5	1	1
CNSP	ATL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	26	6	1	1
CNSP	SLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	27	6	1	1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							
		AFI	IDI	DFI	AAI	RS	RD	AR	ESID LI
DLP	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1 7 1 1
DLP	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2 7 1 1
DLP	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3 7 1 1
DLP	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4 7 1 1
DLP	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5 7 1 1
DLP	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6 7 1 1
DLP	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7 7 1 1
DLP	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8 7 1 1
DLP	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9 7 1 1
DLP	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10 7 1 1
DLP	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11 7 1 1
DLP	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12 7 1 1
DLP	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13 7 1 1
DLP	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14 7 1 1
DLP	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15 7 1 1
DLP	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16 7 1 1
DLP	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17 7 1 1
DLP	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18 7 1 1
DLP	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19 7 1 1
DLP	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20 7 1 1
DLP	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21 7 1 1
DLP	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22 7 1 1
DLP	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23 7 1 1
DLP	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24 7 1 1
DLP	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25 7 1 1
DUATS	*	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	* 8 1 1

* Location identifiers will be assigned for the DUATS as the locations become known.

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
FSDPS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	9	1	1
FSDPS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	9	1	1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
LABS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	10	1	1
LABS	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	10	1	1
LABS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	10	1	1
LABS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	10	1	1
LABS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	10	1	1
LABS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	10	1	1
LABS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	10	1	1
LABS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	10	1	1
LABS	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	10	1	1
LABS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	10	1	1
LABS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	10	1	1
LABS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	10	1	1
LABS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	10	1	1
LABS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	10	1	1
LABS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	10	1	1
LABS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	10	1	1
LABS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	10	1	1
LABS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	10	1	1
LABS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	10	1	1
LABS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	10	1	1
LABS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	10	1	1
LABS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	10	1	1
LABS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	10	1	1
LABS	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24	10	1	1
LABS	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	10	1	1

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>	<u>ESID</u>
							<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>	<u>PN</u>
NMCE	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1 11 1 1
NMCE	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2 11 1 1
NMCE	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3 11 1 1
NMCE	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4 11 1 1
NMCE	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5 11 1 1
NMCE	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6 11 1 1
NMCE	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7 11 1 1
NMCE	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8 11 1 1
NMCE	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9 11 1 1
NMCE	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10 11 1 1
NMCE	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11 11 1 1
NMCE	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12 11 1 1
NMCE	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13 11 1 1
NMCE	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14 11 1 1
NMCE	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15 11 1 1
NMCE	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16 11 1 1
NMCE	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17 11 1 1
NMCE	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18 11 1 1
NMCE	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19 11 1 1
NMCE	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20 11 1 1
NMCE	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21 11 1 1
NMCE	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22 11 1 1
NMCE	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23 11 1 1
NMCE	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24 11 1 1
NMCE	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25 11 1 1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
MPS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	12	1	1
MPS	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	12	1	1
MPS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	12	1	1
MPS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	12	1	1
MPS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	12	1	1
MPS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	12	1	1
MPS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	12	1	1
MPS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	12	1	1
MPS	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	12	1	1
MPS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	12	1	1
MPS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	12	1	1
MPS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	12	1	1
MPS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	12	1	1
MPS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	12	1	1
MPS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	12	1	1
MPS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	12	1	1
MPS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	12	1	1
MPS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	12	1	1
MPS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	12	1	1
MPS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	12	1	1
MPS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	12	1	1
MPS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	12	1	1
MPS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	12	1	1
MPS	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24	12	1	1
MPS	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	12	1	1
MPS	DC05	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	28	12	1	1

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
MWP	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	13	1	1
MWP	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	13	1	1
MWP	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	13	1	1
MWP	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	13	1	1
MWP	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	13	1	1
MWP	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	13	1	1
MWP	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	13	1	1
MWP	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	13	1	1
MWP	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	13	1	1
MWP	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	13	1	1
MWP	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	13	1	1
MWP	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	13	1	1
MWP	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	13	1	1
MWP	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	13	1	1
MWP	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	13	1	1
MWP	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	13	1	1
MWP	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	13	1	1
MWP	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	13	1	1
MWP	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	13	1	1
MWP	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	13	1	1
MWP	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	13	1	1
MWP	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	13	1	1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
RWP	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	14	1	1
RWP	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	14	1	1
RWP	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	14	1	1
RWP	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	14	1	1
RWP	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	14	1	1
RWP	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	14	1	1
RWP	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	14	1	1
RWP	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	14	1	1
RWP	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	14	1	1
RWP	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	14	1	1
RWP	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	14	1	1
RWP	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	14	1	1
RWP	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	14	1	1
RWP	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	14	1	1
RWP	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	14	1	1
RWP	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	14	1	1
RWP	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	14	1	1
RWP	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	14	1	1
RWP	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	14	1	1
RWP	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	14	1	1
RWP	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	14	1	1
RWP	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	14	1	1
RWP	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	14	1	1
RWP	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24	14	1	1
RWP	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	14	1	1

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>		
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>			<u>LI</u>	<u>ST</u>
TMP	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	15	1	1
TMP	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	15	1	1
TMP	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	15	1	1
TMP	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	15	1	1
TMP	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	15	1	1
TMP	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	15	1	1
TMP	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	15	1	1
TMP	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	15	1	1
TMP	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	15	1	1
TMP	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	15	1	1
TMP	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	15	1	1
TMP	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	15	1	1
TMP	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	15	1	1
TMP	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	15	1	1
TMP	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	15	1	1
TMP	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	15	1	1
TMP	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	15	1	1
TMP	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	15	1	1
TMP	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	15	1	1
TMP	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	15	1	1
TMP	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	15	1	1
TMP	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	15	1	1
TMP	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	15	1	1
TMP	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	15	1	1

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

<u>ES</u>	<u>LID</u>	<u>NSAP Address</u>							<u>ESID</u>	<u>NSEL</u>
		<u>AFI</u>	<u>IDI</u>	<u>DFI</u>	<u>AAI</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RD</u>	<u>AR</u>		
VSCS	ZAB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	1	16 1 1
VSCS	ZAN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	2	16 1 1
VSCS	ZTL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	3	16 1 1
VSCS	ZBW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	4	16 1 1
VSCS	ZAU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	5	16 1 1
VSCS	ZOB	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	6	16 1 1
VSCS	ZDV	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	7	16 1 1
VSCS	ZFW	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	8	16 1 1
VSCS	ZHN	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	9	16 1 1
VSCS	ZHU	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	10	16 1 1
VSCS	ZID	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	11	16 1 1
VSCS	ZJX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	12	16 1 1
VSCS	ZKC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	13	16 1 1
VSCS	ZLA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	14	16 1 1
VSCS	ZME	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	15	16 1 1
VSCS	ZMA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	16	16 1 1
VSCS	ZMP	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	17	16 1 1
VSCS	ZNY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	18	16 1 1
VSCS	ZLI	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	19	16 1 1
VSCS	ZOA	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	20	16 1 1
VSCS	ZLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	21	16 1 1
VSCS	ZSE	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	22	16 1 1
VSCS	ZDC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	23	16 1 1
VSCS	OEX	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	24	16 1 1
VSCS	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	16 1 1
WMSCR	ACY	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	25	17 1 1
WMSCR	ATL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	26	17 1 1
WMSCR	SLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	27	17 1 1
NADIN	ATL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	26	18 1 1
GATEWAY (PSN/MSN)	SLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	27	18 1 1
NADIN	ATL	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	26	19 1 1
PSN NCC	SLC	47	0005	128	4608	0	0	0	27	19 1 1

APPENDIX III

30. APPLICATION CONTEXT NAMES.

The Application context name for an application layer protocol (ALP) shall have the following object identifier value:

{iso(1) identified-organization(3) us-government(5) faa(4608) application-context(1)
alp-invoker(0)}

{iso(1) identified-organization(3) us-government(5) faa(4608) application-context(1)
alp-performer(1)}

{iso(1) identified-organization(3) us-government(5) faa(4608) application-context(1)
alp-invoker-performer(3)}

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

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APPENDIX IV

40. ABSTRACT SYNTAX NAMES.

The Abstract syntax name for an application layer protocol (ALP) shall have the following ASN.1 object identifier value:

{iso(1) identified-organization(3) us-government(5) faa(4608) abstract-syntax(2)
alp-pci(1)}

FAA-STD-042

January 9, 1992

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APPENDIX V

50. SUBNETWORK ID (SI) VALUES.

0 - NADIN PSN

1 - Reserved